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OGC Has Reviewed

23 June 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director (Administration)
THROUGH : Assistant Deputy Director, Plans (Administration)
SUBJECT : Storage of Household Effects under Emergency Conditions

25X1A 1. Reference is made to the memorandum of 27 May 1952, attached hereto, from the Chief, WHD, to you, with respect to emergency storage of household effects at [REDACTED]. The factual situation as set forth in the above-referenced memorandum is as follows:

25X1A "At [REDACTED], furnished living quarters are provided at a cost to civilian personnel. The furniture provided in these quarters is of rattan which is suitable to the climate. In this area climatic conditions are such that household effects, particularly over-stuffed furniture appropriate to the temperate climate of continental United States would suffer complete deterioration, owing to the excessive dampness and termites, characteristics of the Tropic Zone."

2. It has been requested that there be allowed emergency storage in the United States of household effects of civilian staff employees under normal army cover (presumably civilian) on PCS orders at the places referred to. CIA has specific statutory authority to pay such charges for an employee who is abroad under orders and assigned to a post which, because of emergency conditions, he cannot take or at which he is unable to use, his furniture and household and personal effects.

25X1A This language was taken from the Foreign Service Act of 1946. In support of the request, reference was made in the aforementioned memorandum to [REDACTED] (military personnel) and to Foreign Service Regulation 103.600(a)(4) and Foreign Service Manual, Section 165 (foreign service personnel), as granting similar privileges.

25X1A 3. [REDACTED] previously referred to, specifically provides that military personnel assigned to overseas duty with the Agency on permanent change of station may have household goods and personal effects stored at Agency expense if there is space available by the parent service. This is to insure that such personnel will not suffer the loss of a benefit which they would otherwise have had, were they not assigned to CIA. However, this may not be interpreted to mean that civilian personnel of CIA are entitled to benefits peculiar to the

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military and stemming from the parent service. Accordingly, neither [redacted] nor [redacted] may be considered a proper basis for the granting of storage of household effects.

4. After a careful review of the memorandum under consideration, it is the opinion of this office that the factual situation presented does not constitute an "emergency condition" within the scope of the Foreign Service Regulations. This view was confirmed on inquiry at the Department of State.

5. It is felt desirable to point out for possible application that as a result of consultation with the Department of State early this year, the feeling was developed that where government-owned quarters are occupied by personnel because of there being no other suitable quarters available in the area, there would be justification for holding that an "emergency condition" prevailed.

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[redacted]
Office of General Counsel

Enclosures:

Memo of 27 May 1952 with enclosures